VOL. LIX.-NO. 202.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1892. LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

EFERTBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHEN PARLIAMENT WILL BE DISSOLVED.

tion is the Policy of the Opposition Until the Longed-for Date to Named-Noble Lords Embarrassed by Poverty-Deep Gloom in the Royal Laundry-Fallure of the Big Coal Strike-Wrongs of the Purdy Brothers, Who Were Falsely Acrused of Pocket Picking-Prof. Helm Says Beath by Fall to Patatons - The University Bont Race-A New London Newspaper on the Model of The Sun. Copyright, 1802, by Tun Sen Printing and Publishing Asso-

LONDON, March 19.-The political feature of this week has been the flocking of the Liberal Unionists to Westminster at the command of the Government and the exhortations of their own leaders. The result has been shown in the increased majorities obtained by the Government, but there has been little aceleration of public business. Balfour has been blundering worse than ever, and although he has resorted to desperate expedients they have falled to relieve the congested book of the House of Commons. No secret is now made of the opposition's inten-The Liberals are deliberately and avowedly obstructing business in order to compel the Government to announce the date of the general election, and they are obstructing effectually with the assistance of Balfour

So glaring has been that gentleman's mismanagement of the House of Commons that some people are inclined to believe that he is ourting obstruction, with a view to obtaining a battle ere in the coming struggle. But the expedient is a poor one. The cry of "obstruc-tion" served well enough against the Irish members in the old days when they were political Ishmaelites. But the obstructors now are the British Liberals and Irish Nationalists combined. The country can see that the House of Commons is in a ludicrous muddle, and the people will not inquire too closely into the causes thereof. The Government still has nominal majority of over seventy, and if it cannot do its work with that there must be something radically wrong. That is the opinion which is rapidly becoming universal, and the Government has to reckon with it. Mr. Balfour will find that his difficulties will disappear like magic the moment he plucks up the courage to announce that Parliament will be dissolved as soon as the necessary business of the session shall have been completed.

The sentence of five years' penal servitude passed upon Mr. Hastings, M. P., last week served to remind a good many people that the position of trustee is an extremely onerous one and that the laws relating to the office are very severe. A trustee in this country must tread warlly or he will soon get into thorny paths. The Hastings case was one of deliberate fraud and left little room for sympathy except for the four children whose money he converted to his own use. But this week two other trustees have been before the courts who are entitled to considerable commiseration and are receiving it.

Years ago Earl Poulett and Mr. F. R. Knollys were appointed trustees of young Lord Aylesford. The sum of £939,000 passed through their hands, and when they came to wind their accounts the sum of £08,000 was disallowed by the Court of Chancery. This technical deficiency was caused mainly by the trus-tees paying certain debts of Lord Aylesford with which they were not empowered to deal, and Earl Foulett and Mr. Knollys were called upon to make it good between them. Poor Knollys, however, became bankrupt and was ot worth legal powder and shot. But Earl Poulett, being a peer of the realm, seemed fair game, and an order was obtained against him to pay the sum of £98.458 and innot pay the money, and yesterday counsel apdefault. Gross negligence was alleged and admitted but no imputation of fraud was made or suggested. In the course of the legal arguments it came out that Earl Poulett's estates were so mortgaged that there was a deficiency in the accounts. That is to say, the rents would not pay the mortgage money. and the Earl is living on money given him by relatives, which money is not under his

Justice North decided that the Earl really could not pay, that there had been no contumacious refusal, and that the case was not one in which the order should be enforced by imprisonment. The Earl had pleaded the privileges of Parliament as a bar to imprisonment over the civil action, but no decision was given on that plea, the poverty argument or three years ago sent a member of Parliament to prison for failing to account for trust money, Farl Poulett may consider himself

His son, Viscount Hinton, must have read the case in the newspapers with a sore heart. Hinton is the lord who earns an honest but not aristocratic living by grinding an organ in legally Viscount Hinton and heir to the earlom, but Earl Poulett has always disclaimed responsibility for his being, as he entered into this world three or four weeks after his mother, a ballet girl, was wedded to the Earl. Everybody was aware that Viscount Hinton would not get a shilling under his reputed father's will, but it was supposed that the would be worth something. It must have caused distinct shock to the peripatetic Viscount to read that the rents will not even pay the rigage money. Even his expectations are no longer marketable, and the attractive prespective title of Earl is of no value to him. for Hinton is married to a maid of very low

Another case exhibiting to common persons the beautiful family affections of the British The Duke of Sutherland, in addition to his large property in Scotland, enjoys a life ownership of Trentham Park, in England, beautiful estate consisting of 13,000 acres, producing a rental of £70.000 a year; but having married a second wife. his expenses have increased and he has been lately adding to his ducal income by cutting down trees on the Trentham estate and selling the tim-. The Marquis of Stafford, his eldest son. having ineffectually remonstrated, brought an tion in chancery against the Duke. The Marquis maintained that his father was wasting his son's prospective property, as the trees out down or marked for destruction were ornamental trees, with which the tenant for life had no right to interfere.

The Marquis, therefore, sought for an injunction restraining the Duke from cutting down the timber on the Trentham estate. The Duke, by his counsel, replied that the trees in question were not ornamental timber, but fere grown, as in other woods, for profit. Th arguments were heard yesterday and judgment ill be given on Tuesday.

According to cablegrams which have been utdished here with remaid to a certain inby proceeding at Wardington, the broad n ted States is singularly free from the evil known as sweating. American manufacturers ad other virtuous citizens will therefore be ble without self-consciousness to give full est to their indignation when they learn that reating is rampant in Queen Victoria's own

sons employed therein decline to find in the honor apportaining to the washing of royalty's soiled linen compensation for long hours, low wages, and tyrannical treatment generally. The royal laundry is at Richmond. in Surry. and thither is sent the washing from Windsor, Sandringham, and, in fact, all the British palaces. Richmond is a picture of rural riverside leveliness, but the let of the laundry people is far from idyllic. They work sixty-six hours per week. The men in the machinery department are paid 22 to 25 shillings per week, and the women, the actual washers from 16 to 18 shillings per week. The discipline is quite military in its character. Severity is enforced, and an elaborate system of fines prevails for a late arrival, without a balance in the shape of extra pay for extra half hours often worked at the conclusion of the nominal eleven hours day. Entire loss of wages is the penalty invariably inflicted upon the man or woman who may fall sick, and the work people are not allowed to enjoy even the few legal holidays which occur in the course of the year.

Efforts are to be made to bring the grievances of their laun drywomen under the notice of the Queen and Princess of Wales, and even to propose a petition to the Prince of Wales. Each course is perfectly proper, and certain to result in nothing. Bolder spirits talk of a trade union combination, and there are wild whispers of a strike, whereat the royalist nerves thrill with horror, although it is not seriously maintained that the Prince of Wales would have any great difficulty in getting his shirts washed, seeing that there are hundreds of noble dames and thousands of untitled fair ones who would gladly tuck up their sleeves for the honor and glory of pounding his Roya

The Queen and court started for Costebella -day, and by the beginning of next week almost the entire royal family will be scattered about the Riviera. Now, if ever, is the time for a laundry strike, for Richmond will still have to wash the royal clothes. If the work were done in France the Queen would have to pay for it. A generous country pays for the Richmond establishment, and will defray the freight to and from the Riviers of the clean and dirty linen alike. Then again, the average French washwoman, as travellers have noted since the first stranger set foot in France, is perfeetly demoniacal in her treatment of lingerie, which, after passing through her hands, too often returns to its owner a tattered remnant of its former self. A strike at Richmond at this juncture, therefore, would force upon her Majesty considerations of economy which might result in a sharp order to the Lord High Chamberlain, or the Gold Stick in Waiting, or whichever exalted courtier may have responsible charge of the royal washtubs, to raise wayes, say ten per cent, all The British miners speedily found out they

had made a mistake. Their week's holiday has only put money in the hands of the colliery owners and dealers, and before they have time to recoup themselves for the week's wages lost they will be notified of a reduction in pay. With so many coalfields now open and better mining appliances at command the men can secure no benefit by restriction unless two days' rest a week is more beneficial to their wellbeing than one. There is a rumor that the employers themselves will refuse to reopen the collieries on Monday and thus force the men into another week's holiday against their will, but this is scarcely likely. The chief coal owners deny it. Their private interests are against it, and their only reason for so doing would be to help the owners in Durham by depriving their men of a week's wages, and thus preventing them from contributing to the relief of the Durham strikers, for though the helidar mercent is now at an end, the struggle th Durham continues with increased bitterness. The deermination of both sides is strong, and with their growing desperation the men are getting victous. A reporter of the Newcas-

tle Chronicle, who had written something which did not please the miners, was set upon terest to the amount of £19,000. The Earl did by thousands of the men at one of their mass meetings. He was pelted with mud and ing town until he found refuge in a police station. The police at the meeting were powerless to protect him. The great coal strike has revealed the ex-Istence in all colliery districts of a deep-seated

hatred of landowners and of a strong determination to agitate for the abolition of the system of "mining royalties." For every ton of coal heaved and sent to bank the miner rocecives from 10 peace to 11% pence, and th owner of the land gets 12 pence, which is a first charge on the colliery output, and has to be paid whether the coal is sold at a loss or profit. The miners denounce the landlord as "a blackmailer," and they want to confine his rights to the surface. At present he owns not merely the surface, but everything below it, as far as the shaft can be sunk and minerals worked. This royalty grievance is sorely felt and forcibly expressed by millions of workers in this coun try. It has become a test question put to every Parliamentary candidate in all colliery and most labor constituencies, and it is extremely probable that it will come up for settlement in the next House of Commons.

Home Secretary Matthews has had to bear the brunt of much excited criticism this week, and his determined action in hanging two poachers has produced a vigorous protest against the obnoxious British game laws. The facts are simple. Some keepers on the estate of the Squire of Pitstone found poachers bent upon securing hares and pheasants. The keepers opened the attack. The poachers retaliated and go the best of it, two of the keeper being killed. The contention of the opposition is that the men were first attacked by the keepers, who were armed, and that the killing was done in the excitement of the fight. On the other hand Mr. Matthews points out that the jury found these men guilty of murder. There wa more than a fight, as after the keepers were shot down and disabled, the poachers bea their brains out with the butt ends of their guns, while one keeper who tried to escape was shot down while running and then had his skull fractured. That, Matthews declared. was murder, and he would not interfere with the verdict of the jury.

The case, however, is being made much of. and is certain to tell against the Government at the general election. The days of the game laws in England are numbered. The growing power of the democracy will prove sufficient to wipe them out, and men poaching in the good time coming will only have to submit to

the ordinary civil process for trespass. There are few foreigners who have had any experience with the Paris police, even so slight as the adjustment of a dispute with a cabman or a question about the direction of a treet, who are not glad to hear that the English Government has called upon France for an explanation of the conduct of the police with regard to the brothers Purdie, the two young Englishmen who

"The Queen's" Prize Problem If Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter, what relation would Moses be to the daughter of Pharaoh's son tion would Moses be to the daughter of Pharach's aon?

The Queen will give an elegant Mason & Risch or Stein way fine toned upright piano to the first person an awering the above problem correctly; an elegant gold watch for the second correct answering china dinner set for the third correct answering china dinner pattern for the fourth correct answer; china dinner pattern for the fourth correct answer; and many other valuable prizes and many other valuable prizes and many other valuable special prizes will be given for the first correct answers from each State. Each person answer The Gendúa Queen Military Schottlache." Just only 10 for the correct answers from each State. Each person answer The Gendúa Queen Military Schottlache. "Just only 10 for the correct of the Correct of

who were arrested on a charge of pocket picking at the Auteuil race course a week ago last Sunday, and locked up until the following Thursday. The excuses of the French poli are weak and shuffling, and also untruthful. They say that the Englishmen were shabbily dressed, that they only had a few france in their possession, and that their luggage at the Grand Hotel consisted only of a small handbag, containing a few paper collars. The elder Purdle writes to the Telegraph, in answer to these statements, that they had £25 deposited at their hotel, and he goes on to say: "With reference to my luggage the statements are ridiculously false. I had three ordinary travelling bags. filled with all the articles necessary for a six weeks' absence from home, and a large bundle of rugs, pillows, &c. I never possessed a paper collar in my life. My portfolio, which they re-moved, contained in the one-half which they examined materials for writing; in the other. which they did not take the trouble to open. a large bundle of letters, checks payable to me, and a check book which, together with one in my pocket at the time of my arrest, proved I had a banking account in London and had several hundred pounds, and private papers, all conclusively proving my respectability and identity, but which were never even read. As to our being very plainly dressed, we were dressed as English gentlemen usually are. I had on a large and handsome bearskin coat. and of course had a gold watch and chain.

rings, studs, pencil case, with silver cigarette and match cases. The Paris newspapers express no opinion in the matter, and the probability is that the

Englishmen will obtain ample redress.

An English newspaper reporter who has ust passed through Warsaw reports that immense indignation prevails among the Poles on account of the virtual pardon of Lieut. Bartenieff, the young Russian officer in a crack regiment who last year murdered in a most brutal manner the beautiful young Polish actress. Winososka, whom he had previously ruined. The murder roused all Poland, and men cursed beneath their breath and ground their teeth in impotent fury when the trial resulted in the murderer being sentenced to only eight years' imprisonment. Then, as now, the newspapers were not allowed to refer to the subject. Bartenieff's father petitioned the Czar for the murderer's pardon. and the latter's sister, who is a maid of honor in the Empress's household, succeeded in getting the petition direct to the Czar. It is believed that the Czarina herself took charge of the petition, and presented it one day when the Czar was in exceptionally good humor At any rate, the petition was successful, for it was returned to the father with these words written on the margin in the Czar's handwriting:

'UNFORTUNATE PARENT: Your son is not lost. The Minister of War will send him as a simple soldier in an eastern Siberian regiment. After five years he will be restored to his rank.

Bartenieff was released from prison a few days later, saw his family and friends, had a good time in St. Petersburg, and is now on his way to join his regiment, in which he will be made perfectly comfortable.

Prof. Heim of Zurich University has for some years past been investigating the subject of death by fall, and has arrived at the surprising conclusion that it is probably the most pleasant way of quitting life. Whenever this curiously inquisitive Professor heard of somebody having tumbled off a roof or fallen down a precipice, and survived, he promptly set off o interview the sufferer, or engaged some other learned man on the spot to do so. Prof. Heim has elaborate records of scores of cases, and upon these he has based a lecture rear delivered, which it conforting to people about to engage in mountaineering or steeple climbing or other cognate pursuits, may encourage suicide and set a new fashion in self-

In all the cases investigated by the Pro lessor the feelings were the same, or, rather. they differed only in degree. The victim, he says, suffers no pain. He is perfectly aware of what is going on. The time seems long to im. In a few seco much that he can report for an entire hour on it. His thinking power is immensely increased. In almost all cases the past seems suddenly lighted up as if by a finsh of lightning. All

phases of life pass before the mind's eye. othing petty or unimportant disturbing the retrospect. Then gentle, soft tones sound in one's ears, and die away at last when sclousness sets in. One hears the fall of the body, but one does not feel it. Persons who have had limbs broken by a fall do not know which limbs are affected till they try to rise.

"How can we explain this singular phenomenon?" says the Professor. Doubtless in such cases the extreme mental excitement plays a great part, and we may reasonably assume that pain is, as it were, hypnotized thereby. At the moment of the fall the whole intel lectual activity is increased to an extraordinary degree. There is not a trace of anxiety. One considers quickly what will happen or may happen. This is by no means the consequence of presence of mind. It is rather the product of absolute necessity. A solemn com posure takes possession of the victim. Death by fall is a beautiful one. Great thoughts fill the victims' souls. They fall painlessly into a great blue sky. This death is terrible only

o those who remain behind." Lord Tennyson's play, "The Foresters." was produced on Thursday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre in order to secure the copyright. There were only forty or fifty spects tors, among them being Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. The performers were mainly from the Lyceum company. The general impression of the critics was that the play wanted dramatic vigor, though the verse was admitted to be of fine quality.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews make their appearance at Putney on Monday for their three weeks' training previous to the race. The Oxford men row well together at this stage, and the boat seems full of workers, but, as they have not yet attempted a racing stroke, it is early to say what their capabiliti are. The Cambridge men, who have been at Cookham for some days, created some disappointment at the outset splashing occasion ally and failing to row their stroke well out They have, however, improved immensely during the past week, and may, after all; turn

An interesting feature of the Chicago Exhi bition is to be the reproduction of an Irish viilage, which will owe its existence to the energy of Mrs. Ernest Hart, a lady well known ondon for the philanthropic work she has done in establishing various industries in Donegal. She is the wife of the editor of the British Medical Journal. Mrs. Hart is at the head of the Donegal Industrial Fund. and the chief feature of the village, which is to be an exact reproduction of those existing on the west coast of Ireland, will be that in each cottage some industry, such as weaving, spinning, embroidery, lace making, or wood carving will be seen in active operation by Irish asants. An Irish round tower, a ruined castle, and a large Celtic cross will be features

of the village street.

A new morning paper is about to be established in London at a price of a halfpenny a copy. A. C. Ives, an American journalist, for-

Rure remedy for drunkenness. See physician at 44 West 28th at. for particulars. Dipsocura Institute—2

Hotels, clubs, recisurants, and steamers supplied with the provisions, country sausage and port, present carding port, breaded piger feet, integrities, Ac., fort, different varieties of actingue and belonging, imported and domestic; the table delication, thread in particular, Russian cavies. O. Percever, 100 and 40 per states of

merly connected with the Herald and Times in New York, and who, with Samuel S. Chamber-lain, now of the San Francisco Examiner, started the Paris Matin and Neces, is to be the editor. The sum of \$150,000 has already been subscribed to the new venture, and the share-holders include the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Francis Hope, J. C. Haslam, Samuel Pope, and other well-known capitalists. The bright prospects of the new paper may be gathered from a conversation Mr. Ives had with THE SUN

correspondent. "My model," said the prospective editor, "it to be THE NEW YORK SUN, which I have always ensidered to be the best newspaper in the world. I shall try to make the new paper as much like THE SUN as possible." The name of the new daily is to be the Morning.

C. G. La Farge, the young architect whos plans for the new American cathedral bave een accepted, is in London. On Monday he will start on a tour through the cathedra towns of England, and will afterward visit the principal cathedrals of the Continent.

GEN. MILES ON COAST DEFENCES.

Delusions in Regard to Our Ability to Be fend Ourselves Without Preparation. WASHINGTON, March 19.-In an interview on the subject of coast defences. Gen Nelson A. Miles, the well-known Indian fighter, who is now in Washington, made some interesting and important statements. He said:

"It is a subject of which the people know less than of any other great national question. The first great desire of the nation is for peace-to forget the horrors of war-and this desire has lulled the people into a feeling of ndifference alike unwarranted and unjustiffable. The men who know the real condition of the country hesitate to tell the exact truth about it. The actual knowledge is possessed only by the few who have made a study of the subject, who have had experience in warfare. and who know how great is the progress that has been made in the art of war during the last thirty years. There are some delusions. however, that seem to the military man almost unaccountable. The first is the supposition that there would be plenty of time in which to prepare for war. All history proves that many important wars were decided in a few weeks, some in a few days, and the great majority of them started without any notification whatever. In the last 190 years in less than ten cases out of 120 have there been any declarations of war preceding actual hostilities.

"Another delusion is the one that 60,000,000 of people, with sixty billions of wealth, could depend upon its ingenuity to frighten a great military or naval power away from our frontier or our sea coast. As a matter of fact, the ingenuity of man has been taxed for the last thirty years in inventing new engines of war, and American inventors have carried the crea-tions of their genius to England, France, Ger-many, Russia, and even China, to get them adouted.

and American inventors have carried the creations of their genius to England, France, Germany, Russia, and even China, to get them adopted.

"The third delusion is that we, in the absence of land batteries, which would render many positions on our ceast as impregnable as Gibraltar, and in the absence of even fourthrate naval power, we could defend our great eities and harbors, where the wealth of three hundred years has been accumulating, by sinking nulks of ships and by the laying of submarine mines and torpedoes. If these obstructions did not destroy our harbors and navigable rivers they would certainly put an end to our foreign commerce.

"Another delusion is in the supposition that mere numbers constitute military and naval strength. So many people forget the fact that steam power, electricity, dynamite, and other high explosivess, steel guns capable of throwing a ton of iron ten or twelve miles, smokeless powder and machine guns are the engines of war now used by every civilized nation, and that it requires years to enulp any considerable fort with these appliances."

Speaking of the army and navy and National Guard, Gen. Miles said:

"In proportion to our wealth and population the army has been reduced to the extreme minimum. It is small, but it is most efficient. In intelligence, courage, and patriotism it will compare favorably with any military force in the world. The same may be said of the National Guard; a more intelligent and patriotic body of men does not stand on the face of two things must be done, either they may be one of the pillars of strength upon which this great republic rests, one of two things must be done, either they may be one of the pillars of strength upon which this great republic rests, one of two things must be done, either the press of the country must tell the plain truth and educate the public mind up to our real condition and necessities, or we must have made to make to me endoughed before a country and cope with foreign fleets. For tilications will east for another generati

most a navy can do is to protect the commerce of a country and cope with foreign fleets. Fortitleations will some day receive from the American people the consideration such defenses deserve. Let us trust they may never be needed before we have them.

"Cannot some mobilization of the regular army and the National Guard be brought about?" was asked.

"I believe it will be," replied the General.

"The necessity for such an assembly must be apparent to every thinking man. In accordance with arrangements which were made at a convention held last November, there will be a National Guard encampment at Chicago in the month of August. 1893. The object of this encampment will be to promote the efficiency of the National Guard, to give officers experience in the handling of large bodies of citizen troops, and to promote fraternal feeling between the state troops from all parts of the country. Whether Congress furnishes the necessary transportation or not, the troops will undoubtedly assemble at that time for a great national camp and valuable field manœuvres. The matter is not being pressed before Congress just now because of the coming election, but when the holitical campaign is all over the question will be brought up and pushed to a conclusion. There will be ample time in which to make the necessary arrangements."

TWO ARMY OFFICERS DESERT.

One to Under Arrest, and Both are Accuse

of Dupileating Pay Accounts. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The War Depart nent is engaged in a search for Lieut. Philip Hawley of the Sixteenth Infantry, who left his station at Fort Douglass, Utah, on March 6 without permission, and has not been heard of since that date. Soon after his disappearance s was discovered that he had secured money on worthless checks, and that he had resorted o the common practice among wicked army officers of duplicating his pay accounts. His salary for the months of March, April. and May has gone with him. The authorities have heard indirectly that he has appeared in public since his desertion under the name of W. B. Smith. Lieut. Hawley's relatives reside in Washington, and he enlisted in the service from the District of Columbia in 1888 as a private, with the intention of taking the examination for appointment as a Second Lieutenaut, which examination he passed last year, and was assigned to his old regiment. The War Department is also informed of the arrival of Lieut. J. E. Dedge of the Fourteenth Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, kan, under arrest. He was brought from Hannibal. Mo, where he had been confined in the local inition burglary, and from which imprisonment he had been released on ball and taken to Fort Leavenworth for trial on charges of absence without leave and duplication of pay accounts. The evidence is so strong against this officer that he is expected to plead guilty, and the trial will occupy very little time. He disappeared from his regiment as early as last September, and, although it is customary to drop officers who do not show up at the end of three months, nothing was done in this instance. He is also from the ranks, having been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in 1890 from Minnesots. from the District of Columbia in 1888 as a

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"A Garden of Sunlight and Cheer," The Hotel Yendome's dising room on top foot,

HILL'S HOMEWARD JOURNEY. CROWDS AT ALL THE STOPS IN SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Scuator Speaks at Some Length in Columbia, and Alvo Addresses a Special Party of Workingmen-Incidents, Augusta, March 19.-Senator Hill and party left this city on the regular 1 o'clock train tolay on the Richmond and Danville Railroad for Washington, where he is due at 11 o'clock to-

morrow morning.
At Johnston, S. C., there were several hundred persons at the station, and the Senator went out on the platform and thanked them for their greeting. At Wards a delegation brought a great big calla lily to the Senator, tied with red, white, and blue ribbons. COLUMBIA, March 19.—Senator Hill's train stopped here at 4 o'clock for five minates. There was a large crowd at the station.

Senator Hill's appearance on the platform of the car was greeted with cheers, and in response he said: "I am rejoiced to know that I am now in the capital of the great State of South Carolina, a State which has contributed to the renown and greatness of the common country; a State which was the home of your great statesman, Calhoun, distinguished in all your early history; a State which is the home of a brave, generous, and hospitable

Continuing, the Senator said that he had no

criticism to make of South Carolina people or politics. He thought that they had a right to regulate their own domestic affairs. They should encourage immigration, induce capital to come among them, build up their towns. endeavor to increase their manufactures. Their home industries needed encouragement. He knew that their agricultural industries were somewhat depressed. What they needed were the remedies that could be provided by a national Democratic Administration. "You are attached to the Democratic party," said the Senator, "because you believe in its principles. You love your State, but love your nation as well. I am glad to know that you are taking an interest in public affairs. In fact it has been said for many years that a South Carolinian is

interest in public affairs. In fact it has been said for many years that a South Caroinian is always alert in public affairs. First in the field, first in war, first in peace—in my judgment this State has a great future before it."

The Senator added that he knew that in the coming campaign South Carolina would be true to her history. It was a State which was now free, thank fleaven, from the control of carpet bag government. ICheers! He was pleased to know that in the coming campaign South Carolina would stand by the party which was capable of restoring complete peace and prosperity to the whole country. The skies were bright for a grand Democratic triumph this fail. ICheers. In conclusion the Senator urged the necessity of organization, and said that this was not the time for going over to third parties.

The speech was loudly cheered. The train left the station almost immediately, but stopped in a few minutes at another station within the limits of the city, where a gathering of about 200 workingmen called for the Senator and demanded a speech. Addressing them briefly, the Senator recalled the fact that when he was Governor of New York he had appointed as italitoad Commissioner of the State a man who ran an engine on the New York Central road. On the morning of his appointment the Senator said he came into the station with his dinner pail in his hand and his overalis on. (Cheers.) After paying a compliment to the Senators and members of the House from South Carolina the Senator said that he was as gratified to address the workingmen of Columbia as he had been to speak to the Legislature of Mississippi.

At Ridgway there were 150 people out and a hand. The Senator shote briefly, thanking his hearers for the reception and urging them to vote the Democratic active the Democratic party in power leheers! What the country wanted was a return to the old frugal administration of the fathers. "Keep up your party organizations. Be not deceived by those who ask you to branch off from the party that has made your State

in conclusion. The Senator also said a few words to a crowd at Chester.

At Rockhill there were several hundred persons waiting to great Mr. Hill. They called for him enthusiastically. "I should judge from those cheers that this a Democratic crowd." said the Senator, and the crowd cheered again. Continuing, the speaker said he wished he had time to stop off a day, as some one had suggested, but he had already been away for a week. He trusted that his hearers were attached to the principles of the Democratic party. They were essential to the preservation of this Government. There were crowds at several other small stations which cheered loudly for Hill as the train wont through.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 19.—A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted Senator Hill and party to-night at 8 o'clock. They arrived on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road and took supper here at a restaurant. After supper Senator Hill, at the urgent solicitation of the crowd, made a short address.

He spoke of his approaching visit to Charlotte, on May 20 next to participate in the celebration of the Mecklenburg deciaration of independence, and added that what he had to say on the political situation would be held in reserve until that day. The party left Charlotte at 8:20 o'clock.

OPPOSED TO A MAY CONVENTION. Views of Men Selected to Organize a Bolt in Orange County.

NEWBURGH, March 19 .- Ex-Assemblyman M. N. Kane of Warwick, this county, called a Conreution of anti-Hill Democrats at Goshen last Monday. Among the names mentioned in connection with the movement to aid the May State Convention were those of ex-Mayor John J. S. McCroskery, Arthur A. McLean, President of the most active Democratic association New burgh has ever had, and ex-Sheriff Henry P Clauson of the town of Newburgh. To-night Mr. McCroskery, who is President of Newburgh's largest national bank, said: My position as a Democrat is that I favor.

and always have favored. Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. It is a privilege every man enjoys in this land of having his own preferences for office prior to a convention. If the Convention should decide to nominate the Convention should decide to nominate David R. Hill, or any other Democrat for President, I would consider it my duty to support him as loyally as I would have supported my own candidate. As to being anti-Hill, that is nonsense. In the first place, I recognize the fact that the State Committee had a perfect right to call the State Committee had a perfect right to call the State Convention in December if it had been so inclined, and I look upon the delegates then appointed to be the legal representatives of the State of New York to the National Convention in Chicago. I will not assist in any way in organizing a State Convention to select an opposition set of delegates, neither will I by any act or word encourage my friends to do it."

Mr. McLean said that he had been invited by Chairman Fairchild and others to several conferences, but had not attended any of them, and doesn't believe in a May Convention. He adopts Mr. McCroskery's views as his own.

Ex-Sheriff Clauson said that, while he was temporary Chairman of Kane's anti-Hill Convention, the sentiments expressed by McCroskery's views as his own. Be does not believe in the second Convention, and, while lavoring Cleveland, if any other man is nominated he will support that man just as heartily.

These statements have caused quites flutter heartily.

These statements have caused quites flutter in political circles in this district.

ALBANY, March 19 .- At the Democratic City Convention to-day the following candidates were nominated: For Mayor, James H. Manning; for Recorder, Albert Hessberg; for Police Justice, Peter A. Stephens; for City Court Justice, John W. Walsh; for Aldermen at Large, Joseph Fisher and Charles H. Armitage, With the exception of the Aldermen at Large all the candidates were renominated. E. d: W.

rade mark on your collars or cuffs denotes per m, also superiority of quality and fluish.—4 h Empire State Express.

Factors train in the world for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Riagare Falls—by Row York Central—46s,

"Kalgun."

MR. DRATTON YET TO BE HEARD. Not Much Chance of a Collision with Bor rowe on the Majestic.

The legal advisers of J. Coleman Drayton and also of the Astor family still preserved silence yesterday concerning the affairs of the two men who are in midocean on the steam ship Majestic bound for this port. A friend o Mr. Drayton said yesterday that nothing but the Borrows side of the case had yet been heard, and that no one should judge Mr. Drayton until he had had a chance to explain hi side of the case.

"Mr. Drayton has no relatives in New York." said the gentleman, "and he practically stands alone, while Hallett Borrowe's family can speak with some knowledge of his side of the story. I don't believe that there will be any difficulty between the two men on board the ship. I think you will find that outside of Drayton and Borrowe themselves and the latter's second. Harry Vane Milbank. not a soul aboard the Majestic has an inkling of the trouble between the two men. This Sun's story did not appear until after the steamship had sailed, and I will wager that all but the interested parties are in the densest ignorance of what has happened. It would not be policy for either Drayton or Borrowe to revive their quarrel on board ship, and they are both long headed enough to see that."

The English laws are very severe against duelling, and if a duel or any other encounter should occur aboard the Majestic which should result in the death or injury of one of the men, the other would be tried in England. He would be put in custody of the British Consul here and held in prison until the necessary extradition papers could be obtained. Even a mere assault of one of the two on the other would make a trial in the English courts necessary. not a soul aboard the Majestic has an inkling

SOCIETY ABROAD HEARS OF IT. LONDON, March 18.—The reports which have reached here of the Drayton-Borrowe scandal have caused a profound sensation in London society, and in Paris, where all the persons implicated are so well known, the story is the talk of the town. The state of affairs has long been suspected by a few people, who have kept quiet about it. Society is now awaiting further details with no little excitement.

SAYS HE IS A MURDERER.

A Georgian with a Big Pistol Surrenders

to the High Constable of New York. At 8 o'clock last evening a man wearing a trousers were tucked, crossed on the Desbrosses street ferry from Jersey City, and, accosting a hackman, asked where he could see the "High Constable." as he wanted to give himself up for murder. The hackman directed him to Leonard street station where he was taken in charge by De-tective Michael Dunn. He gave his name as Joseph Alexander Farmer, and said that he was a native of Jackson county. Ga. that he was a native of Jackson county, Ga., where he had committed a murder in May of last year. His victim, he said, was a boy named R. Drake. He had been arrested for the murder by Sheriff B. H. Collyer, and while Deputy Sheriff John Sertis was conveying him to the county juil he made his escape and his family provided him with funds, with which he had been travelling all over the country, but his conscience has lately troubled him so much that he decided to surrender himself.

troubled him so much that he decided to sur-render himself.
Detective Dunn took Farmer to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. On his person was found \$40 in cash, besides a huge revolver nearly a foot and a half long. He says that Sheriff Collyer and his deputy know all about the murder.
The man will be detained at Police Head-quarters pending an invostigation of his story. He does not seem to be seeking free trans-portation back to Dixie.

GREEN GOODS MEN DRIVEN OUT. The Proprietor of a Peckskill Hotel Finds He Has a Nest of Them.

Inspector Byrnes received information yesterday that a gang of green goods operators had been making their headquarters for a few weeks past in Peckskill. The headquarters of the gang in this city is said to have been at the Vanderbilt Hotel. They had planned to meet their victims in Peekskill, and during the past week several strangers have arrived at the village. The President of the Board of Trustees of the village sent to Inspector Byrnes a batch of green goods literature and telegrams received by some of the intended victims. The circulars offer to sell counterfeit money of a fine make at low prices. Some of the intended victims received slips with these

Telegraph to Henry B. Williams, 188 Heater street, New York City: Flease send prescription. Kelly, No. 360, Telegraph to J. Schmelts, 181 Mott street, New York http: Flease send instructions. Pencils, No. 892, eity: Piesse send instructions. Pencila No. 892.
Other addresses given in the circulars were:
T. L. Fisher, care of Mrs. Schlver, 2,114 Eighth
avenue, New York city; W. H. West, confectionor, 202 West 116th street, New York city;
George Russell, care of J. F. Gumear, 2,126
Eighth avenue, New York city. It was said
yestorday that persons living at these places
had denied all knowledge of the swindlers.
The gang put up at the Eagle Hotel in Peckskill, and some of their intended victims also
stayed there. It is not known that anybody
has been swindled yet. The proprietor of the
hotel has now driven the swindlers out.

Cut One of the Boys Who Snowballed Him Some small boys threw snowballs at an Italian scissors grinder on Second avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets yesterday afternoon. He ran after them with a knife and caught William Clark. 10 years old, of 1,963 Third avenue, and cut him on the right cheek, causing a serious wound. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital dressed the wound, and the lad was taken home. The Italian was arrested. At the East Eighty-eight street station he gave the name of Guerino Ambrosi, and said he lived at 319 East 115th street. He was locked

Fire in Plainfield's Music Hall,

PLAINFIELD, March 19.-Fire broke out in Music Hall building at 7:30 to-night and threatened the destruction of the finest business block in Plainfield. The damage amountness block in Plainfield. The damage amount-ed to many thousand dollars. Swain's art and pleture store was damaged to the extent of \$4,000: Clark's dental parlors, \$1,000: Pollson & Jones, furniture, \$1,000: Wetumpka Lodge, Knights of Honor, rooms, \$1,000: Julian Schools's studio, \$500. The damage to the building will amount to \$3,500. The fire caught in some storage in the second floor, but did not spread to the Music Hall audito-rium.

A Judge and a Senator Were in the Came DENVER, March 19.-John T. Hudson sued J. . Cherry yesterday to recover \$203 paid Cher ry in balancing up a poker game on the night of May 13. The players were ex-Senator Tabor. May 13. The players were ex-Senator Theor, Judge T. A. Rucker of Aspen, then holding court in Denver; Senator John Pool, Capt. John Sewall, J. T. Yankton, and J. A. Cherry, so Mr. Hudson testified. Cherry lost \$203 and asked Hudson to pay it for him, which he did. Cherry claimed that he did not have to pay the deld because he was intoxicated at the time. The Justice decided that under the circumstances Mr. Hudson could not collect.

Mer Bivorce Case. CHICAGO, March 19.-The Illinois Supreme Court to-day granted Mrs. Leslie Carter a rehearing in the divorce case in which she was defeated. After further argument the Su-preme Court may now either reaffirm or re-verse the judgment in the case.

Mrs. Hill of Brooklyn All Right. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19 .- A special from Martinsville contradicts a rumor that Mrs. Rose Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y., had at-tempted suicide there. She inhaled chloroform for rheumatism, and it made her deathly sick.

It Wants the News.

Thoy, March 19.—The Troy Morning Tele-graph has withdrawn from the New York State Associated Press and will hereafter take the United Press despatches.

Tar, Licorice and Tolu Waters Allay irritations of the thron', Y. & S. Mfra

Herring's Copenhagen Cherry Cordial. Delicious as a cordial fascinating as a drink -- de. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BIG FIRE IN NEW HAVEN. THE \$300,000 UNION RAILROAD STA-TION DESTROYED LAST NIGHT,

The Fire Started in the Tower-Stock Transfer Rooks and Valuable Papers Naved-Firemen Driven by the Flames, New Haven, March 10.-A newsboy loltering about the Union depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station this evening about 6 o'clock discovered fire in the central tower. A moment later an alarm was sounded, but before the Fire Department arrived the roof in the central part of the build-

ing was in flames. The department was slow in getting to. work, and it was half an hour later when a second alarm was sounded. At half-past 7 o'clock the reserve force was called out and at that hour all hope of saving the building was given up. In the upper stories of the depot were the offices of the company and a

large number of documents and other papers. The origin of the fire is unknown. Some believe that it began in the battery room, but others say that it was first seen bursting from windows in the storerooms occupied by Comptroller H. M. Kochersperge. A strong wind fanned the blaze and swept it along the northern roof, driving the firemen first from the roof and then from the upper floors.

Many officials and employees of the road rushed to the building and carried out books and papers. Vice-President Tuttle was dining when the first alarm sounded, and a telephone message informed him that the fire was under control. When the second alarm sounded he ran to the depot and succeeded in saving several papers of value.

The stock transfer books were taken safely from the burning building. The fire burned out Comptroller Kochersperger, Engineer Curtis, Advertising Agont Isaac Bromley, General Ticket Agent States, Passenger Agont Hempstead, and destroyed nearly all of the books and records.

The train despatcher's department was disabled soon after the fire started by the destruction of the battery room, and the service was immediately transferred to the Western Union office. Trains were delayed from twenty minutes to an hour. As each train came in, the passengers flocked to the platforms and windows to watch the fire, which lit up the harbor, plainly revealing the lighthouse four miles away.

The station was built in 1872 and 1873, and fanned the blaze and swept it along the north-

harbor, plainly revealing the state of the station was built in 1872 and 1873, and first occupied as a passenger station in 1874. In 1885 the central offices were moved here from New York, and large additions were made to the structure to accommodate the Adams Express Company. The building was about 350 feet long and cost \$320.000.

ISAAC WILDRICK STRICKEN DOWN. A Life-long Friend of John I. Blair-A Congreasman With Clay and Webster

Isaac Wildrick of Blairstown, N. J., was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and friends in Newark said last night there was no hope that he was yet alive. There was no telegraphic communication after 6 o'clock with the village, and his farm is two miles away. with the roads filled with snow.

He was born in Hardwick township, Warran county, on March 3, 1803, of German parents, and was reared on a farm. Since 1827, when he was elected constable, he has held almost every office in the gift of the people of New Jersey, except that of Governor. From constable he became deputy Sheriff. Sheriff. Chosen Freeholder, Justice of the Peace, director of the almshouse. Assemblyman, and Congressman. He was a member of the House of liepresentatives for two terms while Clay. Webster, and Calhoun were there. He was the only Democratic member who voted for the compromise measure, and this insured his reflection. Then he declined the nomination for Governor because he was not a lawyer and the Governor was Chancellor of the State. Mr. Wildrick is six feet tall and always enjoyed rugged health until two years ago, when he had three ribs broken by a fall from a hay mow. Since then he has been laid upon several occasions. He has a daughter living in Newark, Mrs. Carl Leutz, Mrs. George B. Swain, who also lives there is his niece. Wildrick has been a life iong companion of Millionaire John I. Blair, who is six months and ten days older than he and is a near neighbor. of New Jersey. except that of Governor.

TRAINS STALLED IN SNOWBANKS.

Friday Night's Storm Was a Fierce Blissard in Central New York. AUBURN, March 19 .- A flerce blizzard struck this city last night which bids fair to rival the reat storm of last week. Sn at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a northwest gale, which is piling the snow into huge drifts and filling the railroad cuts, which have only recently been cleared, almost completely, blockading all railroads. Only one train has arrived in this

railroads. Only one train has arrived in this city since last night. Country roads, which had been only partially opened since last week's storm, are again closed. The storm is still raging and increasing in violence hourly. Over a foot of snow has fallen since the storm began, with the mercury at 18 above hero.

Syracusz, March 13.—Snow has fallen here all night, accompanied by a high wind. On the New York Central some trains were a half hour to an hour late. On the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road at Brewerton a light engine ran off the track and trains are yet held, the deep snow making it difficult to get the engine back on to the track. On the Chenango branch of the West Shore a train which left here this morning is stalled near Cazanovia. lazanovia.

August Bergheim Shoots Himself.

August Bergheim, a tailor 52 years old, who as been out of work for several months, shot himself in the left lung last night in a woodshed in the rear of his residence. 264 Stage street. Williamsburgh. He inflicted a fatal wound and was removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he was not expected to survive the night. He told his wife yesterday morning that he was tired of life.

The storm moved northeastward on Fridoy night, and was central yesterday on the coast of Maine, snow continued to fall in all the New England States; and a few aprinkles over northern New York to Richigan. Elsewhere the weather had cleared, except for rain failing over the Pacific coast States, due to a second storm entering over Oregon. The wind on the Atlantic coast shifted from northeast to northwest, and became very high, clear-ing away the fog. The velocity ranged from 30 to 50 miles an hour between Virginia and Nova Scotia. A sub-centre of the Maine storm formed over the lake regions, creating high winds in the upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

The cold weather that was in the Southwest moved eastward over the South Atlantic States, running the temperature down to freezing over the centre of Florida. At Pensacola it was 6" below freezing at Jacksonville 2° below, at Montgomery 8° below, and at At-lanta 16° below. A second cold wave appeared in the Northwest. The temperature over Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba ranged from 10° to 30° below zero. This cold wave will be felt in the lake regions to-day, and in the Atlantic States in more moderate form to night or on Monday morning.

The snow ended in this city early yesterday morning. and fair weather prevailed throughout the day; the wind was porthwest; highest velocity, 30 miles an hour; highest official temperature 30°; lowest, 21° average humidity, 64 per cent, Generally fair weather, with possibly a flurry of anow,

is promised for to-day.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Son building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, generally fair; brisk and high wasterly winds, decreasing in force, slightly colder Sunday

For eastern New York, fair, except clearing weather in norther tra portion; usederly winds; clightly solder Sunday night. For New Jersey, fair; westerly winds. For western New York and western Pennsylvania, light anows at lake stations; generally fair in the in-terior; colder sunday night; northwesterly winds

The Best Electro-Medical Batteries. The New No. 4 Home with Burney Dry Ceil. No acids or liquids. Currents range from unidest to most powerful, \$7.50. J. H. Bunnell & Co., 76 Cortlandt at -Ada.

The finest and only restibuted night train for Boston and New England points leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 11 P. H. daily .-- do. Between the Acts and Brave 10c. Haif Dime, Sc., Ali Tohacco Cigarettes, are the only Brands made by Thos. II. Hall, Estab'd 1856.